

Nashville Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1862.

TO OUR READERS.

Until telegraphic communication is resumed between Louisville and this city, we purpose issuing every day, at twelve o'clock, an EXTRA, containing all the Despatches and War News published in the Louisville papers, as well as an account of all Military Movements in Tennessee that may reach us up to the hour of going to press.

Can be had at this office, or of the newsboys, at five cents each.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The public will please bear in mind, that there will be a Flag presentation at the house of Mr. McCAY, in Edgefield, this evening, at 3 o'clock. It will be received by Col. Moody, of Ohio. Do not fail to be present.

Nashville Mail.

The Louisville Journal of Thursday says that ten heavy mails were received in that city from this place on last Tuesday.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

Passengers going North are notified, that J. L. Atwell's regular line of Stage Coaches (two) leave this evening at 6 o'clock, for Franklin, Kentucky, making close connections there with cars for Louisville and Cincinnati. Accommodations for thirty passengers—get your tickets early this morning. Now is the time to get through. Office at Sewanee House.

Sept. 3.—II.

TREASURER SIMON'S BENEFIT.—This evening is set apart for the benefit of Mr. SAM'L T. SIMONS, Treasurer of the theatre. Mr. S. has not been many months in our city, yet he has drawn around him a large circle of friends and acquaintances. A bill of unusual attraction is offered which, apart from any merit of the beneficiary, should insure a crowded house. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that in addition to the entire strength of the company, there are a number of volunteers and all possessing talent of no ordinary degree. The musical element is exceedingly strong. We trust our soldiers and citizens will turn out in their strength and make the beneficiary's heart glad.

There are some diseases so malignant that nothing but bloodletting, cautery and the knife are of any avail, and such a disease is treason.

We intend to maintain the Federal Union, even though it cost the life of every rebel in the South. Between the life of the Republic and the death of traitors we hesitate not a moment.

The performances of the new steamer Ironsides on her trial trip at Philadelphia were very satisfactory. With about forty-five revolutions to the minute, a speed of nine miles the hour was attained, which would be largely increased when the machinery is worked up to its full power.

A NOVEL SCENE.—A member of the Massachusetts 13th regiment, writing a day or two after the battle of Cedar Mountain, speaks as follows of the proceedings subsequent to the battle:

"Day before yesterday the battle field was under the white flag, and open to all parties. It was a novel sight to see the Yankee 'moddies' and the secesh lying on the grass side by side, debating the war question. Then you would see a group of four playing cards—two of our soldiers against two of theirs. The two armies, for the time being, were on the most friendly terms. There was no danger of disturbance, as no arms were allowed on the field by either party."

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 5, 1862.
Special Orders, No. 1.

In pursuance of the instructions of Major-General BUEEL, all soldiers hereafter found in this city or special authority from these Headquarters, will be arrested and sent to the city prison.

All officers found in the city without such authority, will be arrested and taken to Major-SIDELL, A. A. A. G., District of the Ohio.

No papers will in future be granted to officers or soldiers to leave their encampments, and all existing orders pertaining to this matter are hereby annulled.

All General and Staff officers, both of Brigades and Regiments, will be exempted from the enforcement of this order.

Camp guards will be of sufficient strength to prevent the soldiers from leaving the commands to which they belong.

One Company of Cavalry and one Company of Infantry, will be detailed as Patrols, who will be attentive to their duties and promptly execute their instructions.

By command of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, F. A. JONES, A. A. A. G.

Sept. 3—II.

The Louisville Journal, of Thursday, says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Glasgow last evening, that Provost Marshal Gorin, of Glasgow, and six other citizens of Barren county, were captured and sent to Tuscaloosa by John Morgan on Sunday last.

The rebel Government has imposed a tax of \$2 upon every male resident of the Confederacy, for the support of the families of men who have gone to the war under the conscript act. This is in addition to the heavy taxes already imposed for carrying on the war.

THE LATEST DECALOGUE.

CONCERNING LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts, culled from the fields of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Tyreah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Agathocles, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry and twenty-seven thousand armed chariots, 1,400 B. C.

Hannibal went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 350 vessels, with 150,000 men. The Carthaginian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men.

At the battle of Cannae, there were of the Romans, including allies, 60,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthaginians, 40,000 foot and 16,000 horse. Of these 70,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners, more than half slain.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 2,200 years B. C., led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse and 35,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus, and sunk 1,000 boats.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 15,000 men by the destroying angel—Kings, 15; 35-37.

A short time after the taking of Baylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 60,000 foot, 120,000 horse and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,041,010, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, &c., in all numbering 5,283,320. Sozay Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 200,000.

Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,000,000 perished in various ways.

The force of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 9,000 men in this battle. Alexander about 500 men. Sozay Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Tamires is said to have amounted to 1,000,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1,400,000.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL MCCOOL.
(From the Jackson Mississ. Times.)

Late intelligence informs us that Gen. McCook was shortly dead by a guerrilla. We hope sincerely it is true, for this is the man who, possessing a little brief authority at Nashville, displayed every element of small, petty tyranny. He it was who caused the arrest of Southern ministers, and made the most brutal speech recorded in the prolific annals of Yankee infamy—threatening all manner of punishment to the South. "If," said this modern imitator of the Inhuman Alva, "we cannot subdue you, we will kill you." The Union shall be restored, if the Southern people have to be exterminated and the national flag float over their bones." He has met his fate!

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SECESSION CIVILIZATION.

We commend the following extracts from two well-known Rebel journals, on the murder of General Rosecrans, to the attention of JEFFERSONS, and hope he will study them closely in connection with his late comments on the bancharity of the Federal army.

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Some of Gen. Dumont's Doings.

Gen. Dumont, who is in command at Lebanon, Kentucky, the other day sent out a citizen scout or spy to look after Morgan and his band of banditti. He is to whom he caused the arrest of Southern ministers, and made the most brutal speech recorded in the prolific annals of Yankee infamy—threatening all manner of punishment to the South. "If," said this modern imitator of the Inhuman Alva, "we cannot subdue you, we will kill you." The Union shall be restored, if the Southern people have to be exterminated and the national flag float over their bones." He has met his fate!

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Footings of the Bills.

Captain Glass returned from Kentucky last evening, bringing with him the following interesting document:

"PARIS, KY., Aug. 14, 1862.

DEPOSIT BANK OF PARIS.

"Pay to George Hatch, Mayor of Cincinnati, or order, eighteen hundred dollars, to full for eight horses and harness that were captured by Morgan's men at Cynthiana, in the battle of 17th July last.

"LEONIDES METCALF."

That "speaks for itself." But the public will be pleased to know that the claims, one of which is thus discharged, are paid by the secessionists. Colonel Metcalf has a large sum on deposit in the bank at Paris, which he has drawn from the sympathizers in that part of Kentucky. He quietly selects his men, makes the assessment, and gives the secessionists the choice of paying up or making a visit to Camp Chase. Thus Morgan's friends are paying for the operations of their favorite chieftain. 41 is more probable the rich traitor does not contemplate with any degree of pleasure the promised return of the marauder to their midst.—*Cincinnati Press*.

THE TWO CAPTAINS.—The following table shows the price of certain articles at the National Capital and at the beleaguered Capital of the hogshead Confederacy:

ITEMS.	PRICE.	ITEMS.	PRICE.
DRY BACON.	\$1.34	DRY BACON.	\$2.25
BEEF.	1.35	BEEF.	2.25
BUTTER.	1.25	BUTTER.	2.25
SAGO.	1	SAGO.	.65
WHEAT.	2.99	WHEAT.	2.99
Apples.	2	Apples.	2
Onions.	2	Onions.	2
Tomatoes.	1.75	Tomatoes.	1.60
Cabbages.	1.60	Cabbages.	1.60
Potatoes.	1.60	Potatoes.	1.60
Turnips.	2.25	Turnips.	2.25
Onions.	2.25	Onions.	2.25
Flour.	6.03	Flour.	12.00
Oats.	1.40	Oats.	1.75
Wine.	1.00	Wine.	1.00

FRANKFORT EVACUATED.

We received intelligence at eleven o'clock yesterday that the city of Frankfort had been evacuated by the Federal troops, the entire force, embracing about six thousand men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, having taken up the line of march by way of the Shelyville turnpike in the direction of Louisville. The troops departed in good order, bringing away their supply trains. Gen. Crafts was in command of the infantry and Gen. James S. Jackson in command of the cavalry. There was no undue excitement in Frankfort before or after the departure of the troops.

The regular accommodation train left Frankfort at the usual hour this morning, and arrived upon time with a large number of passengers. The train which left the city did not proceed beyond Bagdad, twelve miles this side of Frankfort. A despatch from the telegraphic operator at Frankfort at 11 o'clock yesterday morning represented the rebel pickets in the vicinity of Frankfort at that hour.

BATTLES.—During the Revolutionary war there were fought thirty-six battles during the war of 1812, eighteen; during the Mexican War, twelve; and in the present war, thus far, forty-seven.

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